Non-payment of dues to public sector employees by CPSUs

1738.SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 1365 crores as on 30th June, 2004 have not been paid by various Central Public Sector Undertakings to public sector employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to pay statutory dues to workers of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing the details of statutory dues outstanding in respect of the employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) as on 30th June, 2004 is enclosed (See below).

(c) The Government has advised the CPSUs to pay in full the statutory dues of employees/workers regularly. The Government has sometimes provided financial assistance by way of Non-plan loan to certain CPSUs to support their efforts at paying statutory dues when they are unable to generate enough resources.

In order to find out ways and means to liquidate the statutory dues of CPSU employees, the Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) in 2000 under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Based on the recommendations made by the GoM, the Cabinet took a decision that statutory dues of CPUS employees outstanding as on 31.12.2002 should be liquidated in a time-bound manner. The Department of Public Enterprises issued instructions to this effect to the Administrative Ministries/Departments of all the defaulting CPSUs. As a result of the action initiated by the Government, the outstanding dues of CPSU employees which were Rs. 1905 crores as on 31.12.2002 declined to Rs. 1365 crores as on 30.6.2004. The outstanding dues have further declined to Rs. 265 crores as on 30.9.2005.

Statement

Details of statutory dues outstanding in respect of employees of CPSUs

No.	Name of CPSU	Dues outstanding (in Rs. crore) as on 30.6.2004
1	2	3
1.	State Farm Corporation	3.13
2.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	5.08
3.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	17.00
4.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	75.85
5.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.91
6.	Bharat Cooking Coal	455.98
7.	Tea Trading Corporation	19.02
8.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Ltd.	0.01
9.	Mazgaon Dockyard Ltd.	0.14
10.	Hospital Services	0.01
11.	Andrew Yule & Co.	10.86
12.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	0.16
13.	Bharat Heavy Plates Vessels	12.53
14.	Bharat Wagon & Engg.	8.88
15.	Cement Corporation of India	16.25
16.	Heavy Engineering Corporation	84.03
17.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	81.07
18.	HMT Ltd.	29.00
19.	HMT (MT)	3.82
20.	HMT (W)	5.98
21.	HMT (CW)	0.88
22.	Instrumentation Ltd.	8.26
23.	National Instruments Ltd.	4.53
24.	Praga Tools Ltd.	2.65

1	2	3
25.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	8.86
26.	Tyre Corporation of India	3.94
27.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	24.04
28.	Hooghly Doc & Port Engg. Ltd.	2.77
29.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	20.00
30.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	83.00
31.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	261.97
32—40.	9 Subsidiaries of National Textile Corporation	76.99
41.	National Projects Construction Corporation	37.79
	Total	1365.38

Scheme to promote harmonious relation between Labour and Management

1739. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation made at the recently held National Executive Committee meeting of FICCI at Kolkata to the effect that Labour Policy should be formulated without hire and fire scheme to promote harmonious relation between labour and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), the issue of Labour Policy Reforms was discussed in the FICCI National Executive Committee meeting held on 2.2.2006 at Kolkata where it was resolved that FICCI should adopt the slogan "Security with Flexibility" on the basis of which labour reforms should be approached.

Common Minimum Programme of UPA Government recognizes that some changes in Labour Laws may be required, but such changes must fully protect the interest of workers and families and must take